MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

Amusements To-Phy. Booth's Theatro The Bulet-old sare Man-Rowery Theatre - Will O' the Wiss. Bryant's Opera House - Iwesty blird stresh Duly's New Fifth Av. Theatre - Allie. Grand Opera House-Rusging A. Niblo's Garden-Lee and Leton Albie's teardent-hee and Lean.

Olympic Theatre-Hunnys Dampiv.

Sty James Theatre-San Sesuesco Minerella

Theatre Comique-Proty Dok Turpin.

Tony Pastor's Star Troups.

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For the accommodation of up-town residents adver-sements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth tvenue, and 308 West Twenty thred street, opposite trand Opera House, from S A. M. to S.30 P. M.

regular Daily circulation of THE SUN for the last week, ending Feb. 22, was as fol-

The Situation at the Capital. Correspondence of The sun

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The Judiciary Committee will never report on the resolution which TYNER, who represents CoL-FAX's district, offered when that of FER-NANDO WOOD was voted down by the Republicans. BINGHAM, the Chairman, is too much complicated himself in Credit Mobiller jobbery to move in that direction. He is for quashing every indictment in the most emphatic way. Wood's movement took the House completely by surprise, and when the Republicans all rushed into the trap and voted no, it was soon discovered that they had committed a serious blander which no strate y could fully re-

Mr. Speaker BLAINE, who is advoit and anxious, tried to recover the lost ground by the resolution which TYNER was told to offer, but it was too late, and the fatal record had already been made. Most unfortunately for those concerned, the latest developments against Colfax were crush-Ing, and therefore this vote was the more indefensible when given in presence of those danning facts.

than those of the counsel of COLFAX did before the committee and country. But there are more imposing influences at work pectation of returning to public life. Some of them on both sides are notoriously venal, and can therefore be approached on this subject. Money will be spent for votes to secure an acquittal. It may be money will be spent.

Other and potent agencies are operating trol the leadership of each party by recog-He determines their standing in the House, reasons, perhaps. Mr. Ames has a large | they became free. reserve of information, and he only broke mit holding a large interest.

This reason may or may not control the conduct of the Speaker. That he is active, carnest, and persistent in his endeavors to let off the guilty is notorious. His zeal and

e some unpleasant things which are not Senator John Sherman has excited much known. With all the pains taken to conceal these vast acquisitions they have leaked out.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago John Sher fortune, and supposed to be worth \$20,000 | fused. at the utmost in Mansfield, Ohio. He is today estimated to be a millionaire four times over, and to have an income of nea: -y @130,000 per annum! He had great facilities from his connection with the financial committees, and from his pecutiar friendship with JAY COOKE & Co. which dates back to the time of their mutual poverty. And it is clear that he did not neglect these opportunities. No wonder seats in the Senate are sought at high prices when they bring such marvellous returns.

It is easy to count twenty or twentyfive Senators who came here poor, and who are now revelling in wealth. Everybody knows it. The surprise is that honest men countenance such unblushing rogues, and have not demanded investigation. Tolerance has encouraged crime, until seats in the Senate are sold at legislative auctions, as we have recently seen in Kausas, South Carolina, Nevada, and elsewhere. It is said that Jones paid nearly \$400,000 for his place from Nevada. First he bought the primaries, then the candidates for the Legislature who were tricky, and finally the votes at the polls in the doubtful counties. It is questionable if all the exposures which

take Poland's advice, and be more careful hereafter; but they will not suddenly become more pure. Nothing but a popuhar uprising and stern judgment can check the spread of a system which is eating the very vitals of our political system.

Tederal Interference in a Municipal Election.

There are two sides to the story of the recent election difficulties in Lexington, Kentucky, resulting in the arrest of several of the city officers by the Federal authorities, and severely commented on as an instance of outrageous fraud committed by

the Democratic city authorities. In order to understand this neitter clearly it is necessary to know something of the municipal affairs of Lexington previous to the election which led to the recent proceedings against the accused officials. The city of Lexington is in the heart of the blue-grass region of Kentucky, and is the abode of some of the wealthiest families in the State. In 1868, at the Presidential election, the vote of the city was 2.016 for the Democratic ticket to 576 Republican. But there is a very large negro population there, and the enfranchisement of the colored race gave the Republicans a majority on the total vote. The effect of this change would be naturally to give the ennegro population or their representatives.

Of course the white citizens of Lexington. who own nearly all the property in the city. and with triffing exceptions pay all the taxes, were extremely reluctant to hand over all control of their local affairs to a portion of the population who were generally ignorant and altogether under the influence of a few politicians. Therefore a such a revolution in their municipal government. The charter of the city, as amended by an act passed in 1870, provided that the election for city officers should take place on the last Thursday in June of that year: that the officers elected at that time should continue in office three years nuless the Mayor and Conneil should choose to order an election at the end of the first year; and they were empowered to fill all vacancies occurring during that time. The bill introduced into the Legislature last winter extended the term of the then existing city officers for four years after the expiration of their original term

This bill, which might have been properly antitled a bill for the relief of the property holders of Lexington, was fully discussed in the Legislature, its advocates citing with powerful effect the abuses and flagrant robberies perpetrated in the reconstructed States under negro domination as arguments in its favor. Finally it passed and was sent to Gov. Lealie for his signature, but he promptly vetoed it on the ground that such legislation was extraordinary and against the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. He also characterized it as specially objectionable because it sought Every sort of appeal, effort, and expedient will be employed to prevent the extension to those which had been so strongly and honesty which once made the Methodist pulsion of Brooks and Ames. They are to justly reprobated when imposed by Federal be defended, most appropriately, by Ber. | authority on the Southern States. When . Methodist Church was once a power in the LER and Yooknees. Their utterances and the bill was returned to the Legislature land-a power for good, a very bulwark of arguments will make no more impression with the Governor's objections, the veto was sustained by a large majorify after an Democrat, and the Democrats were largely which may produce their effect. A large in the majority in the Legislature. So it those who made no profession of religion number of members will retire on the 4th | will be seen that this measure was defeated Phelieved in it as they never believed in any

had no doubt that they would obtain control of the city government by means of the colored vote. But an unexpected obstacle appeared in their way. Among the | christian practices he was disciplined, and indirectly through intermediaries, but | qualifications of voters in municipal elec- | if he did not stop his evil doing he was ex- | ing the price of Senatorial seats by paying tions of the city of Lexington there are two pelled from the Church, no matter how only \$15,000 to Gov. Carney to get out of to pay a reasonable compensation to any person which do not apply to voters in State elec- rich or distinguished he was. Such men his way, while NyE is said to have got \$50,- who may take charge of and care for such upon members elected to the next Con- tions. One of these requires a residence in as HARLAN, GARFIELD, POMEROY, DANIEL 000 for stepping aside for JONES; HARLAN, drunken person. It provides that any husband, gress, in the Republican and Democratic | the city six months, and the other requires | DREW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, and others of ranks. The Speaker may be said to con- the payment of the capitation tax assessed that kidney, could not have retained a stubs of DURANT'S two checks of \$5,000 each by the city on or before Jan. 15 preceding membership in good standing in the oldultion from the chair in debate, and by as- the election. Now the negroes, although signment to the important committees. Very willing to take charge of the affairs | been members of it they would have been of Lexington, had manifested a great back- expelled, and its rolls purified of their and by the power over opportunity, before | wardness in contributing to its revenues. | names. But who ever hears of the expulthe country. Now, it is well known and Out of the thousands of negro voters in the sion of rich and influential Methodist seen daily that Mr. BLAINE is against ex- city less than eighty had paid their capitapulsion or extreme punishment in any | tion tax on the 11th of December; and the form or to any person. He has his own | majority of them had paid nothing since

Very late in December the Republicans the crust of the Sioux City speculation, in | nominated their ticket to be voted for at | to amend his ways on pain of expulsion? which Mr. Blaine was constrained to ad- | the election on Jan. 30, and they found this | law in their way. To avoid its force they claimed that payment of capitation tax for 1872 to the collector without the legal provision of assessment having been complied | knows, is that the name of Methodist has with, should qualify a voter for the exer- ceased to be a sure passport to public and unbecoming intrusion have justly excited | cise of the franchise, and that persons who | private credit. In truth, the Methodist severe criticism, and may become the sub- for years had omitted or refused to pay ject of comment in the approaching debate, their tax should obtain possession of the spirit. It lies dead in trespasses and sins. No action will be taken to impeach Judge | city government on the payment of a dol- | The lusts of the flesh and the flood of SHERMAN, not with standing the moustrous | lar and a half for each person by a third outrage upon his high office of which he is | party. And this, too, in defiance of an convicted by his own hand and oath. The ordinance passed by the Council-which family influence is too strong, and the com- | under the charter has power to levy and mittee will plead the pressure of De- | collect taxes and fix the terms upon which LAHAY'S and DURELL'S cases as an excuse payment shall be made-directing the col- and well nigh forgotten. for delay, although the proof is over- lector to credit all payments on the taxes whelming and requires no additional first due, and the assessor to assess for all new thing. From the earliest ages every support. Besides, a full inquiry might dis- the time the resident had been subject to church that has tolerated dishonesty and the tax. The Republicans then tendered generally known. The sudden wealth of to the collector money in envelopes professedly to pay the capitation tax for a remark in the circle where he is best very large number of negroes whose names the collector not being permitted to accept for such as were assessed and reject MAN came to Washington, with no visible | the others. Of course the tender was re-

When election day came a great number of negroes who had not complied with the terms of the law, and whose have put it even among their own stuff. names were not on the list of voters ed to vote, and their votes were rejected. The next step was to arrest the collector of taxes and all the Democratic judges of election for a violation of the Enforcement act and take them to Louisville for examination before a Federal Commissioner, although their action in this matter applied to all alike, without distinction of olor, and white men who had failed to comply with the requirements of the city ordinances were not permitted to vote any more than the blacks. In short, because the enforcement of a just and sensible city ordinance prevented negroes as well as whites who had neglected to pay their taxes from voting at a municipal election, the national Government interferes to punish the local authorities for fulfilling their duties, drags them off to another part | the spirit Then victory always perched of the State to be tried by a Federal officeholder, and the Administration employs private counsel to prosecute the cases. Further, it is given out that the whole power of the Government is to be brought to bear to convict the accused officers, and

corruption. Members of Congress will adjourns the Federal authorities will take spirituality and earnestness. It must first measures to reverse the result of this mumicipal election.

> What Ails the Methodists !- Lack of Feny of God.

The Methodist clergymen of the New York Conference, who hold weekly meetings to discuss the affairs of the Church, have been much exercised for several months past in regard to the lack of religion in their congregations and the difficallty of getting up evangelical revivals. Many of them declare that the trouble is that Methodist ministers do not nowadays preach up the old-fashioned hell with ufficient frequency, power, and unction. At their last meeting the Rev. W. B. Con-BETT, a preacher of thirty-five years' experience, closed as follows an impassioned appeal for the old-fashfoned siyle of preachings

Why do you ignore the fact that hell, damna-"Why do you ignore the fact that hell, damnation, and the deal are means, if rightly applied, that will be instrumented in winding souls to Gon? What! are you spending your time trying to find some new method of salvation? Perhaps you would like to create a new heavon and a new Gen, or some new Pulman palace cars to convey damned sinners to heaven. I was never so much nest offers to heaven. I was never so much nest offers as when I heard one of our own number say that he seldom used the words hell or damnation in his sermens, but used words more appropriate. Great Gon! has it come to this?

A frightened brother here jumped to his feet and requested the speaker not to be tire control of municipal affairs to the so profane, at which the Rev. Mr. Consert shook his fist and said :

"Will my friend please mind his own business I ask you, brethren, has it come to this in ask you, brethren, has it come to this in a preachers' meeting that I be kept from saying what I bease, and when under the influence of the Holy Chost? I say preach depravity, preach belt fire, but damnation, scorening flames, and he devil until the world shall be awakened."

After the adjournment a throng gather ed around Brother Cornerr and said that he had done his work well; but we think bill was introduced in the Kentucky that he is mistaken in attributing the de-Legislature last year, intended to prevent | cadence of the Methodist Church to a lack of hell fire in the preaching of its ministers. The real trouble lies in the lack of the spirit among leading and influential members of the Methodist denomination, and in the non-enforcement of discipline against such members when they violate the rules of the Church and the fundamental principles of religion. The old camp-meeting hymn says:

Oh, when you come to the Land of Rest, You will find me there among the West, Because I'm an honest Methodist."

That word "honest" tells the whole story. Who does not remember the time when Methodism and morality were sy-nonymous? When membership in the Methodist Church was a certificate of good character, because a man who held it, however poor and humble, was known as one in carnest in his religion, despising the world, and faithful to the commandments of Gon? Is it so now? In these days, is the fact that a man is a member of the Methodist Church equivalent to a certificate that he is a spirifually minded and an upright man? Does it not, on the contrary, raise a suspicion in the community that he is aworldly man, and even a rogue? Will the reverend gentlemen who may assemble at their weekly conference this morning theet these questions squarely and with Church a power in the land? For the society, a sheet anchor of the republic.

No other church ever got such a hold on animated discussion. Gov. League was a the Protestant masses of the country as the Methodist Church once had. Even of March, and many of them with no ex- by the action of the Democrats themselves, other church; and why? Because its mem-At the recent election the Republicans | bers were earnest, unworldly men and women, who kept the Commandments and paid a hundred cents on the dollar, and because if a member was caught in unfashioned Methodist Church. scoundrels from the Church in these days? What Methodist preacher thares now to go to any rich member of his church, whom he may know to be living in sin and corruption, and reprove him and compel him And as the rich and influential wrongdoers are not expelled, of course the poor and obscure ones must also be allowed to remain, and the result, as everybody Church is no longer filled with the living worldliness and of the love of lucre have gone over it and drowned out the fear of Gop and the love of heaven. Its voice once startled the world and mised sinners almost from death; but that voice is dumb

> This is no strange result, nor is it any corruption in its bosom has suffered in consequence. In the seventh chapter of the book of Joshua there is a striking illustration of this truth recorded for the benefit were on an accompanying list, and the of every church on earth, and it is an illustender was made for the whole or none, tration and an example to which every church on earth should pay incessant heed. The Lord's chosen people were discomfited by the men of Ai because, as the LORD told Joshua, the Israelites had soiled their hands with public plunder, "and have also stolen, and dissembled also, and they What an accurate description this is of the furnished the judges of election, offer- the great pious thieves of the present day, who have stolen and dissembled also, and put the plunder even among their own stuff! And the LORD said to his chosen people then, as he says to the Methodists now, "neither will I be with you any more, except you destroy the accursed from among you." And so the thief was hunted out, and "was burned with fire, he and all that he had ;" after which-and not before-the Lord's people were able to overcome their enemies.

The time was when the Methodists were as inexorable, to the extent of their discipline, with offenders in their Church as JOSHUA was with ACHAN, and with similar resuits. When they kept their Church purged of thieves and dishonest people of every kind, they were full of the power of upon their banners, and the Jerichos and Ais of sin went down before their triumphant hosts as they marched on to conquest in the name of the Lord. And if the Methodist Church would regain its old power it must turn its back upon the have been made will arrest the prevailing | that as egon as the Kentucky Legislature | their pots of Pgypt and return to its old

purge itself before it can successfully unlertake the work of purifying outside sinners. What good does it do for a Methodist minister to preach hell fire to unconverted men who have been cheated out of their just does by conspicuous members of that very Methodist minister's own church? Will not those men look upon the whole thing as a piece of hypocrisy? Every Methodist clergyman in the land knows that they will do so, and that his preaching helf fire to outsiders will be in vain so long as the insiders are allowed to cheat, and dissemble also, and put the plunder even among their own stuff-except that portion of it which they give to the church or unload themselves of at denation par-

What would be the use of a Methodist elergyman's trying to get up a revival in Scienter Harlan's neighborhood. That unctuous old hypocrite was once a Methodist preacher himself, and is still a member "in good standing" of the Methodist Church. What good would it do to preach hell fire to HARLAN's neighbors with HAR-LAN sitting as a shining example of the benefit of religion in full view of the sinners? What would Brother Cornewr's invecation of the devil avail in such a case? If the devil would only come forth at Brother Corbett's call, and go at HARLAN with a red-hot pitchfork, right in the presence of the sinners, and after prodding him up and down the aisles carry him off beyond the help of whitewashing Congressional committees, then indeed we might see such an awakening as Brother CORBETT prays for. But so long as the devil declines to come to the front, and saves up the red-hot pitchfork which he has in the embers for HARLAN until preachers shall be in vain, it is useless to try to play him off on HARLAN's neighbors. Call HARLAN to account first; then, peradventure, ordinary sinners may be likewise

awakened. We ask the Methodist clergymen who may assemble to discuss these matters this morning if they expect, or if it is reasonable for them to expect that the Gentile Ai can be captured by any army of the LORD which is swarming with AcHANS, loaded with plunder and steeped to the lips in immorality. We ask this question not scoffingly, but in sincere sadness. We would gladly see that Church, which in former days was alive with the spirit and was such a bulwark of morality and religion, regain its ancient power for good among the

people, and shine again with its old glory. Triumphant Ziou, lift thy head From dust, and darkness, and the dead; Though humbled long, awake at length, And gird thee with thy glorious strength. Put all thy beanteque garments on, And let the excellence be known; And let the execulence be known.
Decked in the robes of righteouspear
Thy giories shall the world confess

Outside Rascals and Inside Rascals.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. NYE, who represents the rotten borough of Nevada in the United States Senate, in his speech in behalf of that other Christian statesman, the Hop. Samuel C. Pomeroy, denounced Col. York, the chief witness against Brother Pomeroy, as an "outside rascal," and advised him to leave Washington, where his presence was not needed.

NYE is right. There is no room for outrascals in Washington at present. The inside rascals have glutted the market. | liquor is entirely prohibited. A bill has passed There are enough of them in the Senate and House alone to stock all the Congresses which will sit between now and the year nineteen hundred. For example, there is COLPAX, who came within three votes of the sale or giving away of liquors to be drank on being ordered under arrest on articles of the premises without a license shall be considimpeachment; PATTERSON, who in his ered illegal, and that no person shall obtain a fourth or fifth explanation before the Poland committee pronounced the inves- majority of the voters in the petitioner's ward. tigation a comedy of errors; CALDWELL, who has fallen into disrepute for cheapen- | who shall by sening or giving and | who shall by sening or giving and | in the whole or in part the intoxication of any were swung around his head; DAWES, who was ready to make oath last summer that he did not know Credit Mobilier even by name, though he had heard of Cedar Rapids; BINGHAM, the virtuous BINGHAM, who made the closing speech against ANDY Johnson, and is now Chairman of the committee to decide on the impeachment of JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOF; and ghastly GARFIELD and swaggering Kelley, and so on down to the bottom of the long roll of inside rascals.

NyE, who knows how it is himself, and is well informed respecting the price current of inside rascals at Washington, and understands the quality and extent of the stock on hand, tells York that outside rascals, even of the Kansas breed, are not in demand at the national capital.

We advise Col. York to return immediately to Topeka.

Dawes for the Senate.

It is reported from Boston that the Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of the Credit Mobilier of America, will very likely be elected Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed the Hon. HENRY WILSON, likewise of the Credit Mobilier.

It is perfectly consistent for the Republicans of Massachusetts to choose a Credit Mobilier man as their Senator, and DAWES, who held the stock and got the profits, is a great deal more suitable to represent their party at the present crisis than Mr. Bour-WELL, who rejected the stock and never had any interest in the Credit Mobilier, not even in the name of his wife.

But if DAWES should go to the Senate we trust he will take with him his faithful friend Bassett. Bassett is the clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, of which DAWES is Chairman. There is evidence to prove that, like DAWES, Bassett improves his opportunities of making money. It has been testified under oath that in the case of the brokers who went to Washington to get the internal revenue taxes diminished, BASSETT was auxious to receive a reasonable retainer and a liquidedine contingent fee. after the purpose should be accomplished; and we have also been informed that on one occasion some manufacturers who wished to converse with Mr. Dawes about modifications in the tariff which they desired, were by him referred to BASSETT, and found that BASSETT was smart and only required a reasonable compensation. If Dawis should be elected to the Senate he should not fail to take BASSETT along with him. Bassett seems to possess qualifications for the office of clerk of the Committee on Finance, a situation in which a smart man might make money both for himself and his friends.

We learn from the Times that Corporation Counsel SMITH has withdrawn the suits against Tween and others, begun in behalf of the county of New York by his predecessor, Mr. O'GORMAN. This proceeding gives room, without competition, to the suits in behalf of the Equador cheats its foreign creditors.

ere ministry

people of the State commerced by Mr. O'CONOR. As the suits of the Supervisors are the only ones by which the stolen money can probably be reinterest of Tweed and his confederates

A case recently tried in the Seperier

Criminal Court in Thaten shows how differently the same facts may appear to an individua when viewed from two distinct and dissimilar man, and a practical freeco and decorative painter, a few months ago discovered what he claims to be a remedy for the cure of small pox and scarlet and other fevers. He applied for a patent for his discovery, and, throwing away his paints and brushes, fitted up an office on Court street, which was soon supplied with an ample stock of his specifics. He had never studied medicine, but on the strength of his medical discovery Mr. Mountary bestowed upon himself the title of Doctor, and impressed his new-born dignky on the public mind by hanging out a sign with " Dr. MORELEY" painted on it in conspicnous letters. A young man mamed McGINNIS was attacked by the small-pox and sent to Dr. Moneley for a bottle of his mixture. The new fledged disciple of Escularius gladly supplied the required compound, and further manifested his zeal for mitigating the sufferings of humanity by volunteering to attend the patient and supervise the administration of his nostrum. Dr. Mongrey visited the sick man several times with fresh supplies of his mixture, and in six days the patient swallowed six bottles of the medicine. It was in evidence that the patient Now, all this time it would quite evident that Dr. MOREGEY considered imself a physician, but an event subsequently occurred which led him to take quite a different view of the subject. There is a law in Massaclrusetts which makes it compulsory for physicians to report to the authorities all cases of small-pox or other contagious disease coming under their care, and for falling to report the into court. Then Dr. MORELEY became extremely anxious to prove that he was no physician, and had made no charge for his attendance, and endeavored to draw a nice distingtion between a doctor and a physician, claiming that the former was only a curer, while it was the business of a physician to prescribe medicines and diet, superintend the treatment of the sick, and get paid for his advice. The jury, and, usurping the functions of a medical college, made Dr. Mon strey a physician in spite of himself by bringing in a verdict of guilty in his

case. As the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama is still a shadowy project. engoing men will be pleased to learn that the Chillan Government contemplates the establishment of a harbor of refuge near Cape Horn. The captain of the British bark Cedric has discovered a splendid bay with safe anchorage in the sland of Wollaston, of the Hermit group, south of Tierra del Fuego, and 29 miles distant from Cape Horn. The bay is well protected from winds and storms, and the vegetation around is magnificent. The Indians were found to be docile, and much more intelligent than the wretched inhabitants of Terra del Fuego. The harbor is said to be superior even to that of the Falkland Islands. Those islands, as is well known, belong o Great Britain, and the discovery of a sheltering harbor near Cape Horn will tend to seriously affect the prosperity of the British settlement.

The temperance men in some of the Western States have fairly outstripped the authors of the Maine law in the stringency of their provisions in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks, and while granting licenses under certain conditions, so hedge them around with restrictions that a dealer selling under a license runs a greater risk than dealers selling without licenses in most of the States where the sale of the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature, and is likely to become a law, which affords a fair example of the extreme measures resorted to in some of these States for checking the spread of intemperance. This bill provides that license until he has filed a petition signed by a town, or township. It declares that any person who shall by selling or giving away liquor cause other person, shall be liable for and competted person who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against the person or persons who have been instrumental n causing such intoxication by giving or selling liquors; and holds the owner of the building in which the liquor was sold equally liable with the vender for any damages, provided that execu-tion shall first be levied on the property of the vender. A person who supplies liquor to another who is drunk, or in the habit of becoming drunk, is made liable to fine and imprisonment, and other provisions of equal stringency are included in the bill. Under such a law strictly enforced, a man of prudence would be apt to hesitate about engaging in the retail liquor trade, even if urged thereto by a petition signed by "a majori-

ty of voters in his ward, town, or township." In the House of Representatives on Satirday an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through the free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses. was laid on the table. This disposes of a very nice job which has been pushed forward under the auspices of the Post Office Department. It was an endeavor to give value to a certain patent box, which, if the amendment had been passed, would at once have come into demand. Just after the patent had been procured a postal order was issued directing carriers to wait only thirty seconds for an answer after giving a knock of ring at any place. It is understood that this order was issued for the benefit of the persons owning the patent box.

The Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire lately held a Convention at Concord and nominated SAMUEL K. MASON of Bristol for Governor, and WILLIAM A. REARD of Sandwich for Railroad Commissioner. The following are among the resolutions of their platform: "Resolved, That the Liberal Republican party was called into existence to resist the growing tendency toward a centralization of nuwarranted powers in the Executive Department of the Government, and to call a half of the Republican party in its march toward that unfathomable sea of corruption to which it seemed tending.

unfathomable sea of corruption to which it seemed tending the search of the light of the recent humilitating disclosures of wholesale bribery and corruption, which intuit cause every true man, of whatever party, to hang his head in shame and disgust, and in the usurpations which have been brought to light, perticularly in the state of Louisiana; in the initiation of pet schemes for the wasteful expenditure of the people's money, the necessity for the Liberal movement has been made apparent, and its action and position fully vimicated.

"Lesolved, That whoever class may be implicated in the seandals which are being dragged to the face of day, and resolved in the surface of the great Liberal Republican indicates." District and county conventions were held at

the same time, by which candidates for Congress, Senators, and county officers were nominated. The Liberal Republicans of New Hampthire evidently have no intention of abandoning their organization and suffering their principles to be overlooked. The Custom House charter provides that

record shall be kept by the police of every lodger in the city. Nothing could be more antirepublican or more calculated to arouse the just indignation of freemen. We want no European spy system in the metropolis of America.

Some men are so absorbed in religion that they forget to pay their debts. So it is with some States. In Ecuador no books are allowed to be read which have not been approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. The clergy conduct the schools, and if a citizen is indifferent to church ceremonles the fact is noted down. Yet

LAKE SUPERIOR WEALTH.

THE DISCOVERY OF MIN ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Ore of Unexampled Richard in Exhausten Quantities A Wonderful Country to be Developed The Opinions of Eminent As-envists and Metalurgists.

Until quite recently the north shore of Lake Superior was an unknown wilderwess, forbidding in its dreariness and wildness any attempts at settlement and development. The wellderful richigess of the south shore in metals of rate purity and quality has attracted for many years the attention of mining experts. and the whole extent of that great stretch of inland sea coast has been thoroughly explored, developing treasure unbounded in both base and precious metals. So unlimited did this field of operation appear that enterprising prospectors have had no temptation to look further. And it was not until 1870 that the existence of valuable deposits of ores on the north coast was made known. The chance discovery, on a small reef barely ten feet in extent and lying two miles from the main land off Thunder Bay, of a vein of silver of almost virgin purity, which has since been developed into A MINE OF UNPRECEDENTED VALUE,

from which in its infency over one and a quarter millions of dollars' worth of precious metals have been taken, excited a strong degree of confidence in the richness of that entire coast and precipitated upon it numerous parties of ex-plorers. These parties naturally went upon the precipitated upon it numerous pares upon the piorers. These parties naturally went upon the main land in search of silver, and were rewarded by finding deposits of I hat metal in various directions all about the shores of Taunder Bay, and in either direction up and down the coast; which indicated that the north shore might ultimately be found to be even more prolific in mineral wealth than the opposite and latter known land.

life in mineral wealth than the opposite and better known land.

The explorations that have been made since the discovery of Silver Islet have been of the most hasty and superficial character, but have nevertheless resulted in unearthing veius of silver, gold, iron, tead, and copper ores at various localities from Thunder, Bay on the west to Michipicoton harbor on the cast, a stretch of nearly 250 miles of coast. These explorations have been mainly confined to the immediate shore, on account of the extreme rugzedness and innecessibility of the back country, though the more promising gold developments are located on Lake Shebaudewan, a hundred miles north of Thunder Bay, which region is reached by the considerable streams which flow into the lake at the last-named point. THE DISCOVERY OF TIM.

THE DISCOVERY OF TIN.

But the most important discovery yet made out that coast is that of cassiterize or the stone, which has been found in musual quantities and remarkable richness in the vicinity of Offer Head, about midway between the Sault St. Marie river and Thunder Heat. This discovery is the more important from the fact that hitherto we have been wholly dependent upon the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire, in the British Isles, and those of Germany, for our supplies of this metal, of which and of its manufactures we import annually from seven to ten millions of dollars in value. It is true that some traces of the metal have been found at various points on the Atlantic slope of this continent, but in no instance in sufficient quantities to warrant mining operations. There have also been found on the Pacific slope some veins; but these also have not been considered sufficiently promising to justify investments in their development. The Lake Superior discovery, on the contrary, brings to light deposits of the ores of this metal in the same exceptional and wonderful extent and richness that characterize all the mineral deposits of that strangely prolific region. Some nd richness that characterize all the mineral eposits of that strangely prolific region. Some f the veins are found to be from five to fifteen eet in thickness, and are traceable by the naked ye from cliff to cliff, as their surfaces have been corn away by the action of the elements and he decomposition of the vein matter leaving uge gaps in the rocky precipies like the cuting for some grand railway.

RICHNESS OF THE ORE.

These ores yield, according to assays made by Dr. Torrey of the United States Assay Office in this city, by Dr. Augustus F. Jennings of Detroft, by Mesars Drown & Corliss of Philadelprina, by Prof. Williams of the Missouri School of Mines, and other competent assayists, an average of from 35 to 45 per cent. of metallic tin. When it is remembered that the mines of Cornwall and of Germany have been worked profitably for centuries on a yield of from 15 to 3 per cent. of metal, a better idea of the exceeding value of these Lake. Superior lodes will be formed.

The discovery of this valuable deposit was somewhat romantie. The explorers were searching for sliver, and when they found this ore, filled as it was with minute glistening crystals, they felt assured that they had found what they sought. Providing themselves with abundant specimens they returned to civilization and exhibited them triumphantly. But the assayists who sought for sliver in these specimens failed to find it, and though convinced that the ores were rich in metal, they were

railed to find it, and though convinced that the UNABLE TO DETECT ITS CHARACTER. Tin was not even suspected, and therefore o tests were made for that metal, until by hance a specimen fell into the hands of an old chance a specimen fell into the hunds of an old Cornwall miner, who at once detected its true character. With this hint to guide them the professional assayists found no difficulty in producing metallic buttons from every fragment assayed. The discoverer suddenly found himself far richer than though his discovery had been a more precious metal. He had no difficulty in finding capitalists to aid him in the survey, entry, and purchase of the land. In the meantime parties in his employ were kent continually at work in they vey, entry, and purchase of the land. In the meantime parties in his employ were kept continually at work in that region tracing and locating yeins of the ore. Not only did they find exhaustless quantifies of tin, but promising fraces of silver, iron, suppluret of copper, and other minerals as well. The location of these discoverer and his employees. Not even the capitalists who had invested their money on the specimens placed before them were permitted to know, save in a general way, the precise location of the veins. It had been understood that when the surveys and entry of the lands should be perfected the discoverer would conduct his financial associates to the field and point out the exact location of the treasure. But in the mean the the prospectors employed by the discoverer traced the debosits on to lands adjacent to those originally secured; and being desirous of obtaining control of these lands also, he delayed the indication of the first tract. This created suspicion of his integrity and

against him. The clamor ultimately reached such a point that he was arrested in this city and thrown into Ludiow street jail. He however, had but liftle difficulty in securing built and retaining his freedom, though the proceedings in the courts were continued, to which he made what subsequently proved to be a valid defence. These harsh measures did not in the least sway him from his original purpose, nor would be allow a single stranger to know the locality of his discoveries until he had secured all the land he desired. Thus it was not until late last October that he expressed his feadiness to accompany those interested, and any other parties they might invite, to the land of promise. A representative of this paper was one of the party, which was composed of several capitalists, two professional assayists, and several experts in the mining, who undertook the voyage at that late season of the year to the far away region. After being shipwrecked once, driven back several times by furious snow storms, frozen in at the Sault, and encountering more dangers than usual on an ordinary mid-winter voyage across the Atlantic, the expedition reached Otter Head in safety. A CRY OF FRAUD WAS RAISED

A TERRA INCOGNITO.

Otter Head is a point on the main land about midway of a stretch of one hundred miles of exceedingly pleturesque and wonderfully wild and rugged coast. The rocky shores rise nearly pendicularly from the water to an attitude of from 800 to 1,000 feet. A plummet dropped from the tops of these cliffs will frequently sink 600 feet below the surface of the lake before finding a bottom. Throughout this whole range of coast there is not to be found a single settlement. A few wandering Indians roam through the desolate waste extending from the tops of these cliffs toward Hudson's Bay on the north, in pureuit of beaver, otter, and other fur game, for the skins of which they find a market at the Hudson's Bay posts at Michipicotten Herbor and the Pie river. At Otter Head proper is found the most perfectly land-locked and capacious harbor on the whole of that vast lake, capable of floating the commerce of the entire chain of lakes. Its mouth is covered by an islamd three miles in length, around either end of which the largest vessels can passing the different with the detroit safety, and behind which a whole fleet of Great Easterns could ride at anchor. From the lower bay thus formed a cove extends inland diagonally with the coast a distance of mearly four miles, with ample deepin of water for the largest class of vessels. Se uniformly precipitous is the coast that at a distance of four miles away a passing vessel would fail to detect this magnificent harbor.

The TIN-BEARING REGION. THE TIN-BEARING REGION.

The tin lands proper begin in the vicinity of the Cascade, or Rideau river on the northwest, and extend southerstwardly along the coast te and across the Picasquiw river, a distance of between twelve and fifteen infles, and extend inland from six to eight miles. The Cascade river falls from the cliffs by a succession of catarracts, some of which are over a hundred feet in Ireight, furnishing, ample water power for any required increase. The Picasquiw river is navigable for half a fulle above its mouth for vessets of small size, above which joint its fall is less precipitous than the Cascade, but sufficiently rapid to furnish unlimited power. He ween these rivers a betrett network of rinneral veins exists. The great veins ran lawardly at nearly right angles with the coast. They are, however, frequently longed by feeder veins stretching out in all directions. The guiches and ravines in the cliffs for lifted with daposits of stream tin which yield by frequent shalpses 55 percent, of metal. The voice are substant to the lifts on the main land, across a small below by in the harbor. over the peninsula forming

the outer boundary of the harbor, are again sees following the same direction on one or two small islands that hus the coast, and then are lost in the depths of the lake. On the main land their course and direction may be plainly traced from the water's edge to the sammitte of the lofty erags and for miles inland. Thus vessels may be moved in the harbor opposite these immense veins, and the ore placed in their holds by shoots leading from the veins, without the sid of other than gravity power. Aird this system, from the apparent development, can be followed for years without materially diminishing the supply.

followed for years without materially diminishing the supply.

An Expany's Description of this article to enter into a detailed and scientistic exposition of this discovery. A few edictations from the repose of experies will give all the information the general reader will desire. Mr. D. S. Childe, a mining engineer, who has more thoroughly explored the fregor than, any oping, describes reveral of the yeins and locations as follows:

At the point marked No. 1 there are several of the yeins and locations as follows:

At the point marked No. 1 there are several which vary from a more string to 12 or 18 inches, we remark that the several matter at discreast angles, forming at the research of the several matter at discreast angles, forming at the several matter of the several material feet of the several material feet to several material feet to see entire length, and is traccable several material which is nearly equally described the whole vein matrix.

No. 3 is from three to six feet in which and can be traced a long distance. It produces a light coordinated the whole vein matrix.

No. 4 is a few distances. It is not a several material which is nearly equally described the whole vein matrix.

No. 4 is the unineral. I took ore from it in several the surface for, a gensing-rapic distance. Specimens of this ore have ylesized as high as all per cent, of me lather this.

o. 5 found several houlders having the appearance of h, and nearly as heavy. co. 5 shows considerable mineral, mostly from

No. 5 shows considerable mineral, mostly from pytics.

No. 1 is a large vehr, showing some influeral.

Another vein can be traced for several inites, and is from six to thirty feet in width, and carries larger bodies of influeral that any vein Lever inspected. Land from in the belief that any vein Lever inspected. Land from the belief that almost unlimited quantities could be influed at this point and shipped at remarkably for figures. It is situated on and runs back from the short of jone of the fluest hapbors, on the lake, and rises to a height of probably 30 feet in a distance of 1,00 feet from the water. There is also stream tin in considerance quantity brought down to the thole land by a remarkable of the vein stream of water which runs over the surface of the year. A LEGISLATOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

A LEGISLATOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. William Harris, at present a representative in the Michigan Legislature from the Lake Superior district, formerly Superintendent of the fathous Minnesota copper mine on the Ontonics gon range, himself an old Cornwall tin minor has visited this region. He writes:

1. broke specimens from these veins with my own hands, and hock them is wrequette, where Pr. Jenning made, partial assays, fanding the in all of them. 15; doctor hade more thorough essays at Defroit, producing from six an average of 14 × 10 per cent, the lowest yielding five, per cent, the lowest yielding five, per cent, the lowest product that they extend much further. There are other veins containing silver and argentiferous galein in significant quantities, it hink, to remakers any parties who might undertake to mine them.

APOLLO HALL ORGANIZED.

While was Done in the Secret Cancas on Safe-urdily Night-The Standard Beavers of the Opposition to Tammary for 1879. Several of the recently elected delegate

o'the Apollo Hall General Committee held secret caucus on Saturday evening he Delarons co's. Among them were Schator O'Brien, Judge Spaulding, the Hon. Benjamin Wood, Samuel G Courtney, William C. Barrett, Roswell B. Hatch Col. Burton N. Harrison, and William C. White ney. The object of the caucus was to make an rangements for the election of the officers of the committee. Two names were presented for the chairmanship. The O'Brien party favored Judge Spaulding, while the Hon. John McCool was the nominee of Mr. Wood and his adherents. Much feeling was manifested.

It was alleged that Mr. McCool, with Mr. Woods and others, had seceded from Apolio Hall about a year ago, and had formed a party of their ow >

a year ago, and had formed a party of their own-called the National Democracy. Then, too, he supported the Tammany candidate for the mayoralty at the election last fail. It was thought that his conversion was of too recent a date to warrant his being placed at the head of the General Committee.

**Mr. McCool's friends thought that the union which had been effected between the National and the Apollo Hall branches of the Democracy should not be jeopardized. Because a man was the Chairman of the General Committee, it due not necessarily follow that he was the leader of the party. The conferring of this honor upon Mr. McCool's gold be a generous and consiliatory act, and would tead to cement this union.

After several specifics Junga Spaulding withdrew his name and Mr. McCool was nominated. The other officers nominated were kobert if, Nooney, Vice-President; James A. Deering and Alexander V. Davidson, Secretaries; Jenking Van Schälek, Treasurer; and James Moore, Sergeant-at-Arms.

ARESEMENTS

There will be no change of performance at any of the theatres this week execut Wood's Museum, where Mr. Oliver Doud Byron is to appear every afternoon as the Ferret by "Across the Continent."
On Monday next, " No Thoroughfate" will be

Notes of the Drawn.

presented at Booths' Theatre, with Mr. Florence as Obenzhitzer. Mr. Boucleault's new drama, entitled " Paddy O'Dowd" is announced for production at this house on March 17th. The author and his wife will play the leading parts.

able drama by Alexandre Dumas, which has provoked such vigorous discussion, and hosting criticism in Paris, and "L'Oncle Sam," the latest

The Great Credit Mobilier Stander. From the Utica Observer.

The great slander originally appeared in the New York SUN. It was a most outrage out attempt to drag down the unsullied reputation of Schuyler Colfax, James W. Patterson, n other patriots—as you will find by referring the Administration journals for September and October, 1872. The libet is supposed to have been concocted by Charles A. Dana. We regret to add that the story, which related in some way to a stock company called the Credit Mo-bilier, still finds a few believers. If your parents are inclined to the opinion that the chargefrue, you had better call them "rebels" and "traitors at heart" or "hyenas." If this doesn't fetch 'em consult the speeches of the Hon. It coe Conkling for stronger epithets. If you have any doubt in your own mind as to the perfect innocence of Messrs, Colfax and Patterson drift them a line, and they will assure you that they are as spotless as a "joker" in a cuchre deca. You must not place any confidence in bank statements, memoranda, receipts, or che All these things are the devices of t sary. The Rev. James Harlan, Washing C., will certify to the religious characmäligned gentlemen.

The Manhattan Market Company To the Prince of the Sun. places the Manhattan Market Company light. No bill has been introduced at our interest; nor are we dependent upon struction of Washington Market for the world. Our stalls are largely relieved market is a perfect success. The trades enterprices are lower than at other city meries. The renting of stalls in the wholesale success the remaining of stalls in the wholesale success reprobably deferred, owing to the decision that the company should construct the same that the company should construct the same than the company should construct the same trades of th

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. President Ma

Foley's celebrated gold pens, the five best, 2 Astor House, opposite Herald office. Soft the principal stationers and jewellers. Advan-Cantion.

Parties wishing to get Oliver Optic's store.
Brave Boy's Fortune, "without fail on the day it is sued had better order of their newsdealers in a itself The story, will be commenced in the New York Face Companion out Monday, March 3.—Adv.

The Mutuel Benefit Savings Bank in the uilding offers many advantages to depositors. A